

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

\$1 a Month, in Advance. "Let our just Censure attend the true Event."—Shakespeare. Single Copies Five Cents. By J. A. SELBY. COLUMBIA, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1865. VOL. I.—NO. 94

THE COLUMBIA PHOENIX, PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY JULIAN A. SELBY. TERMS—IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIPTION. Six months, \$5 One month, 1 ADVERTISING. One square, (ten lines,) one time, 50 cts Subsequent insertions, 35 cts Special notices ten cents per line.

Repentant Rebels Returning.

Among the more prominent citizens who have come back are Hon. Wm. Alston Pringle, Judge of the City Court; his brother, Motte A. Pringle, Chief Quartermaster of the rebel troops around Charleston; Theo. D. Wagner, a Charleston member of the house of John Fraser & Co.; J. B. Campbell, one of the ablest lawyers of the Charleston bar; James H. Taylor and R. A. Pringle, two of the principal auctioneers, who made vast rebel fortunes selling blockade goods, and Mr. Wm. Gregg, proprietor of the Graniteville Mills.

Judge Pringle's elegant residence on King Street, near the Battery, is now the headquarters of Gen. Hatch, and Mr. Wagner's mansion is used for the offices of the United States Tax Commissioners.

Mr. Wagner, who was the mere business superintendent of the notorious house of John Fraser & Co., having nothing to do with politics, was the prince of generosity and benevolence in the community during the siege. Besides lavishing money among all who sought his assistance, he gave carte blanche to the Sisters of Charity and the rebel Provost Marshal Gayer to draw upon him for any funds to relieve the Union prisoners when confined in Charleston. He also added a subscription of one thousand dollars a day for the free market for the people, and five hundred a day for the Way-side Home for soldiers. He is now reduced to almost beggary, but has taken the oath of allegiance and gone cheerfully to work. Gen. Hatch at first sent for him and would have placed him in jail, but on the appeals and representations from Union officers, old Union men of the city, the Sisters of Charity and the poor generally, he will not interfere with him. To the credit of Mr. Wagner it may be added that he never went outside of the business department of the house, with which he was connected before the war, and refused the agency for the sale of rebel bonds, besides declining to go to Europe and act as a member of the English house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. during the war. On the arrival of Gen. Seymour and his brother officers for confinement within shelling range of our batteries on Morris' Island, Mr. Wagner succeeded in procuring for them the commodious private residence to which they were transferred, and which was, in fact, entirely out of range. He also arranged with Gayer to furnish them with everything they needed which could be obtained in the city. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has received clemency at the hands of Gen. Hatch. He has since been visited by hundreds of poor and others to testify their gratitude for his kindness.—From the Charleston Correspondence of the New York Herald.

For assaulting and wounding two United States soldiers, a negro in Richmond was 'bucked,' drummed through the city with a placard on his back, and afterwards placed in a coffin, from which a piece large enough for his face to show was cut, his face whitened with flour, his hands crossed on his breast, and then the lid being nailed down, the coffin was placed against the outside of the building and the negro exposed for two hours to a crowd. Half dead with fright and heat, he was finally released, after promising to behave himself in future.

Serious Affair in the Market.

On Saturday evening a very serious disturbance took place in the market, causing a great deal of excitement, and resulting in the killing of one man (colored) and wounding of three others, a Zouave and two colored men. The particulars, as reported, are as follows:

A small squad of Zouaves had been ordered on police duty at the market. One of them, while patrolling the middle market, came into collision with a party consisting, it is said, of a number of the 21st U. S. C. T. and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) in addition to a number of outsiders. The Zouave sent for assistance, when the squad came up, and afterwards the whole company on police duty arrived from their quarters, when the market was cleared. In the melee which occurred previous to the arrival of the company, the colored soldiers fired a volley among the crowd, killing a well known respectable colored man named James Bing, badly wounding in the head Corporal Bietry, of the Zouaves, and severely wounding two other colored men. In the fight stones and bricks, &c., were liberally used. The unfortunate deceased, at the time he was shot, was at his stand engaged in selling eggs. The Zouaves, after the volley, made a charge, dispersing the colored troops. It is also reported that the Corporal of the 54th Massachusetts, who marched his squad to the market without orders, was intoxicated, and has been put under arrest. He claims that he went there to quell the disturbance.

During Saturday night several disturbances occurred in other portions of the city, leading to the most exaggerated reports, most of which, after vigilant search, we are enabled to state were entirely without foundation. [Charleston Courier.]

SPAIN AND CHILE.—From our late news from the Pacific it would appear that there is a probability of war between Spain and Chile, following on the hostilities of the former power in Peru. The Spanish fleet has gone from Calao to Valparaiso, it is reported with the intention of obtaining by force indemnification for the refusal of the Chilean Government to furnish coal in her ports to the vessels of the Spanish squadron. Such a demand on the part of Spain strikes us as being both impudent and unwarrantable. The presence of a United States squadron in Chilean waters might have the effect of restraining her contemplated assault upon the republic of Chile.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following is a comparative statement of the National Debt of the United States, at different times since 1791:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| January 1, 1791, | \$75,463,476 52 |
| January 1, 1812, | 45,209,737 99 |
| January 1, 1816, | 127,334,933 71 |
| January 1, 1826, | 89,985,537 72 |
| January 1, 1836, | 291,939 03 |
| July 1, 1846, | 16,759,926 33 |
| November 15, 1856, | 30,962,909 61 |
| July 1, 1860, | 64,769,769 08 |
| July 1, 1861, | 90,867,828 68 |
| July 1, 1862, | 514,210,371 93 |
| July 1, 1863, | 1,098,793,181 37 |
| July 1, 1864, | 1,740,636,489 47 |
| January 31, 1865, | 2,279,579,486 10 |

The Bodleian Library, at Oxford, England, has just got another treasure in the shape of a new autograph of Shakespeare. It is written in faded ink on the title page of a small octavo Aldine edition of 'Ovid's Metamorphoses,' (1502.) The signature is abridged into 'Wm. Shr.' The London Athenaeum adds that 'it is at once evident that, unless it is a forgery, the hand which wrote it is that which signed the will of Shakespeare,' and the signature is corroborated by that of the owner in 1682, who has written within the cover, 'This little book of Ovid was given to me by W. Hall, who said it was once Wil. Shakespeare's.'

The Great Cable.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamer, we learn that the whole twenty-three hundred miles of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was on board the Great Eastern, and as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up the telegraph fleet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped before their departure from Valentia that a United States Government steamer would join them. The vessels will probably leave Valentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Hart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 24th of July. The Directors of the Company have decided on the following uniform tariff between all parts of the United States and British North America: To Great Britain, 220 sterling for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word. To the Continent of Europe, £21 for twenty words, and £1 1s. for each additional word. To Asia and Africa, £25 for twenty words, and £1 5s. for each additional word. The address, date and signature are all to be counted and charged for in messages. Messages for places in Asia and Africa, to which the telegraph does not extend, will be forwarded by the first mail, postage paid. Messages in cipher will be charged double these rates. The Directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of the messages, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and then reduce the prices. The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible, and all messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Hart's Content and Trinity Bay. The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and old £1,000 shares at £500.

Mr. Chas. A. Dana was some time ago acting as Assistant Secretary of War. He is now editor of the Chicago Republican, and the Albany Argus welcomes him to the editorial tripod in this fashion:

He will fail signally. His place is among the mouchards of the police, and not among honorable journalists; and in three years he will be in Washington, begging for office, or lobbying for claims. He has been the instigator of most of the outrages upon the press by the War Department. He has constantly behind his door, posted behind a screen, a short-hand reporter, who takes down the conversation of every visitor, to be used if necessary against him. He filled the Washington correspondents with false rumors, blackening the characters of his adversaries.

JUST RECEIVED. THE LATEST STYLE BOXXETS. RIBBONS, INFANTS' HATS, LACES AND FANCY COMBS. At MRS. S. A. SMITH'S, Taylor street, opposite Sidney Park. July 11

Jacob Levin, Auction and Commission Agent, Corner of Plain and Assembly Streets. WILL give particular attention to the disposal of Real Estate, Cotton, Provisions and General Merchandise. Will attend to the sale of Furniture, &c., at any part of the city that owners may require. July 7 1/2

CORSETS! CORSETS! JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER GRENADA! Via Grayby! A LARGE stock of French CORSETS. Ladies' SHOES, HOSIERY and PARASOLS. Call at H. SOLOMON & CO'S, Assembly street, West, below Plain. Notice! Notice! JUST received and for sale, a fresh supply of COFFEE and SUGAR. At HARDY SOLOMON & CO'S, Assembly street, West, below Plain. July 11

Gen. Sup'ts Office C. & S. C. R. R., CHESTER, July 3, 1865.

UNTIL further notice, trains will be run daily on this road, as follows: Leave Charlotte at 8 a. m.; arrive at Adger's about 4 p. m. Leave Adger's at 7 a. m.; arrive in Charlotte about 3 p. m. July 6 12 JAS. ANDERSON, Supt.

HARDY SOLOMON & CO.

HAVE just received and opened a lot of BEAUTIFUL CALICOES. ALSO, A lot of Gentlemen's FELT HATS, COLORED SHIRTS, AND BROWN DENIMS, for children's wear. H. SOLOMON & CO., West side Assembly street, Between Plain and Washington streets.

Headquarters Military District of Charleston, CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5, 1865.

CIRCULAR. NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that all claims for the possession of property, whether real or personal, in temporary use of the military authorities of the United States within this District, will be adjudicated by the Courts to be established under General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, with a final appeal to the Commander of the Department. Special attention will be paid to claims for personal property, such as carriages, harness, horses, &c. The Government does not desire to retain possession of the property of loyal citizens. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, LEONARD B. PERRY, Asst. Adj. Gen'l. Official: JOHN WATSON, Lieut. and Post Adj., Columbia, S. C. July 11

Headq's 1st Provisional Brigade, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1865.

CIRCULAR. WHEREAS in many cases colored people are desirous to make the best contracts for labor that can be offered them, and many other making such contracts, are not keeping them, or are leaving their places whenever they like. It is hereby ordered that those refusing to make fair contracts, or leaving their places without consent of military commanders or their employers, to the detriment of the crops, shall be put to hard labor by the military authorities. All desiring to visit the troops, or to visit Columbia, Orangeburg or Fort Motte, will obtain a written pass from their employers, without which pass they will be at once arrested; if they come to enter complaints, they will be set right, if such complaints prove true; or punished for making groundless complaints. A. S. HARTWELL, Brevet Brig. Gen. Comm'dg. Official: By order of N. HAUGHTON, Lieut. Col. Comm'dg. Post. JOHN WATSON, Lt. and Post Adj't. July 10

Headq's Northern District Department of the South, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —. ON and after the date of this order, all telegraph lines in this District are placed under the control of the military authority. Any telegraph operator failing to give precedence to military over civil dispatches, both in receiving and transmitting the same, will be considered guilty of military disobedience, and punished by sentence of a military court, or at the discretion of the nearest military commander. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. J. P. HATCH. (Signed) LEONARD B. PERRY, June 28 15 Asst. Adjutant General.

AMNISTY. THE TERMS OF PARDON.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America. Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issued proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon: To the end, therefore, that the authority

of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit: I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are exempted from the benefits of this proclamation: 1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government. 2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion. 3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy. 4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion. 5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion. 6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States since the officers, soldiers, sailors or in other capacities. 7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. 8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy. 9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States. 10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. 11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States. 12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction. 13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars. 14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President. WM. H. SEYMOUR, Secretary of State. June 8